W. Bowman Bouman Mr. Jacob Bouman Bauman 159


# The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Volume VIII. SATURDAY, October 11, 1794. Number 424

*Printed by* JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*


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ABIJAH MACLAIN.

September 26, 1794.

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Pittsburgh, 1st October, 1794.

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## NOTICE.

ALL persons living in the state of Pennsylvania, who are indebted to the estate of Van Swearingen, Esq. of Ohio county, Virginia, deceased, are requested to come in, settle, and pay off their respective accounts to the subscribers in the town of Washington, on or before the first day of November next. And also all persons of the state of Virginia, who have any settlements to make, and those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to meet the subscribers, in the town of West Liberty, in the county of Ohio, where attendance will be given from the first Monday in November aforesaid, until the Saturday following, by the subscribers.

Also, will be sold by the subscribers the following Tracts of Land, belonging to the estate aforesaid, viz. On the 20th of October next, one tract of land called Swearingen's Lower Ferry Place, containing 265 acres, lying on the Monongahela river, three miles above Parkinson's ferry, in Washington county, having tolerable good improvements thereon. Also, on the 21st of October aforesaid, another tract of land, containing 400 acres, lying in Fayette county, on the Monongahela river, three miles below Redstone fort, upon which there is a good improvement, apple and peach orchards. Also, on the 22d of October aforesaid, a small tract containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of John Adams, three miles from Redstone fort, whereon there is a good mill seat. Punctual attendance will be given at the aforesaid places by

ISAAC LEET, } Executors.
AND. SWEARINGEN, }

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WILL be opened by the subscriber on the 6th instant. Hours of attendance from six to nine. Tuition 12/6 per quarter, per month 5/.

JOHN HARGY.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1794.

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HAS for sale at his store in Mercersburgh, on the lowest terms, Salt of various qualities, a general assortment of Groceries, steel, bar-iron, Pine Grove castings, a large assortment of Dry Goods, Queensware, Sadlery, Cutlery, &c. &c. Likewise, Patent and other Medicines and Drugs, painters colours, &c.

By the first fall vessels he expects a large supply of goods suitable to the approaching season, and well calculated for the western country.

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JOSEPH KERR, Capt.

Sept. 17, 1794.

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The following are the names which have been returned, as having voluntarily engaged, and whose attendance will be expected.

John Badollet, Pyam Bartle, Henry Heaton, Samuel Luse, James Steel, Francis Seaton, Walter M. Barrett, William Robins, James Heaton, Thomas Douglass, John Douglass, Benjamin Maple, John Guthrey, jun. Wm. Paul, William Ivers, Andrew Mundle, David Lewis, Theophilus Minor, Philip Minor, William Anderson, Jas. Stewart, Henry Bartlett, Stephen Davis, Daniel Heaton, Robert Lewis, John Gapen, William Hawkins, Abner Allison, George Walls, Samuel Minor, Andrew Lewis, Meeker Woodruff, Jonathan Luse, Levi Gregg, John Holon, Neal Gillispie, jun. Alexander Porter, Michael Bowers, John Brookover, John Adams, John Burby, James Lindsey, James Carmichael, Amos Anderson, Caleb Coupland, Leonard Rush, William Scott.

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*By order,*

*JAMES CLOW, Town-Clerk.*

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IS opened for the reception of children of both sexes, where they will be instructed in the following sciences, viz. The English, French and Latin Languages, Writing the different hands, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Surveying, Trigonometry, Geography, the use of the Globes, Chronology, Algebra, Lectures in Natural Philosophy and other Sciences, will be occasionally read and explained.—— Price of Tuition, five pounds per ann. for reading only four pounds per ann. Boarding, twenty pounds per annum.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1794.

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At a meeting of Committees from the several townships of the County of Fayette held at Union town the 10th day of September 1794. Twenty one members present.

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The following declaration was taken into consideration and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

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(Concluded from our last.)

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WE trust that the citizens of Fayette County will feel no more reluctance in declaring their intention to submit to the laws of the United States than we do in making the declarations required by the Commissioners. It is doing no more than expressing by a note what the great body of them have heretofore proved by their conduct. We think it, however, our duty to state to them some of the reflections which must suggest themselves to every thinking mind upon the present occasion. That if the western counties will resist the execution of the laws, a civil war must be the consequence, no person, who will reflect, can doubt; for if any one part of the Union are suffered to oppose by force the determination of the whole, there is an end to Government itself and of course to the Union. The excise law is obnoxious to us, another law may equally be so in another part, a third one in a different quarter, and if every corner of the United States claim a right to oppose what they dislike, no one law will be obeyed. The existence of Government therefore depends upon the execution of the laws and they are in duty bound to enforce it. The President has, in consequence, sent commissioners, in the first place, to try, by conciliatory means, to obtain a submission, but if it is not so obtained he will proceed by coercion. We could have wished, indeed, that more time had been given to the people to reflect, and we think that, in this country, it would have had a happy effect; for we are sure that arguments and the good sense of the people themselves, provided they had time to cool, would have a greater influence in convincing their minds, than the fear of bayonets will. But the President was better acquainted with the general situation of the United States, (though perhaps less with that of this country) than we can pretend to be. He has thought it his duty, and he has declared it to be his intention, to attempt a military coercion, if an explicit answer is not now given. He cannot, at present, recede without exposing Government, and it remains with us only to consider what the consequences will be, if resistance is attempted by the people.

We might expatiate on the improbability that such a small number as the inhabitants of the western country unprepared as they are for such an event, having but a scanty supply of arms and ammunition and with the Indians at their back, could succeed against the whole force of the Union—We might represent how ruinous at all events to this country a contest would be. But your judgment and your patriotism we mean to address and not your fears—Resistance by force against oppression is lawful, only, when no legal and constitutional remedy is within the reach of the people, and when the evils arising from the oppressions are excessive, when they far surpass those that must ensue from the resistance. Such was [illegible] at the beginning of the revolution when they took up arms against Great Britain—Such was [illegible] when they overset the government. Can the people of America or of [illegible] occasions be compared with the present? You [illegible] representation in [illegible] which enacted the law [illegible]—You are not deprived [illegible] of electing, in future, for [illegible] the proportion of members your population entitles you to. Every [illegible] redress which can exist under a republican form of Government is still open to you. Violence and resistance, on your part, would be the attempt of a minority to overule and in fact to oppress the majority of the people of the United States; an attempt to destroy every principle of that constitutional and rational liberty which we now enjoy. But supposing there were some cases in which intolerable oppression on the part of the majority would justify resistance or secession in the minority, is the present one of them? The question which every man, before he decides, must answer is this—Is the oppression arising from the excise law sufficient to justify me, before my own conscience and my God, in taking up arms against my fellow citizens? Are the evils that will arise from the payment of that tax equal to those which a war must bring upon myself and upon my country; What is then the just value of the oppression and evils arising from the excise law. Nothing more nor less, at present, than paying seven cents for every gallon of whiskey we consume—We feel the probable consequences of that kind of taxation once introduced, as warmly, as you do yourselves—We think it a part of a more extensive system and we look upon it only as the forerunner of a premeditated extension to numerous other articles—But those consequences, however probable, have not yet taken place, and although, from a fear of their ensuing, we have a right to be suspicious and to use our best endeavours to have the root of the tree eradicated, yet we cannot count suspicions and fears amongst our present grievances and oppressions.

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and it is only, in case they shall be realized, that it may become justifiable to resent and perhaps to resist—till then we must take things just as they are, and the actual evil as already stated will be the mere payment of the duty—for as to that oppression more dangerous to your liberties than the excise law itself, the power of dragging you at a distance from your own neighbourhoods in order to be tried for real or supposed offences, the President has declared that he will relinquish its exercise as long as our own courts shall do justice, that is to say, as long as yourselves shall please; for upon you, who compose those courts and juries, must depend, whether justice shall be done or not—that great and important point is therefore fully obtained, that grievance is now redressed, and the payment of the duty alone must be put in the scale against all the evils arising from resistance and a civil war. Those evils, in our opinion, are nothing less than anarchy and ruin to ourselves, be the event what it will, and a probable annihilation of the union—for, in order to conciliate so many and various interests as those of the several parts of the union, mutual forbearances, manifestations of good will one to another, and reciprocal acts of friendship are as essentially necessary, as a strict adherence to that constitution which binds us together; and if ever the fatal lesson is taught the inhabitants of this extensive republic to shed one another's blood, we may for ever bid farewell to harmony, to mutual confidence, and to peace—the seeds of dissention, a spirit of hatred and revenge will be implanted in every man's heart, and whatever might be the future duration of a nominal union, its reality would no longer exist. If therefore, you wish to preserve to yourselves and to your fellow citizens the inestimable benefits that arise from one being united, if you wish, that the union, to obtain, by a restoration of the western posts and a free navigation of the Mississippi, the full enjoyment of those advantages to which nature has entitled you; if you wish, not to destroy, along with the federal republic of North America, the finest monument which men have yet erected to liberty; if you wish, not to become a prey to your natural enemies, the British, ready to take every advantage of our internal dissentions and to hunt down liberty in every corner of the globe, we entreat you to accede to the honorable terms proposed by the commissioners and not to hesitate in giving that testimony of your attachment to your country which is at present required of you.

By such an explicit declaration you will adopt the best possible means to obtain a repeal of the law—for previous submission is essentially necessary that our friends and the friends of our principles throughout the union may act in concert with us. We cannot expect, either that they will join any but constitutional measures, or that Congress should yield any thing to threats and violence, or even hear our complaints until they are satisfied of our disposition to obey the laws.—The privilege of petitioning and of adopting any other constitutional measure is expressly reserved to you, in case of submission, but cannot be exercised, except in that case.—Time does not permit us to detail the many other reflections and arguments which crowd on our minds upon this subject—your own good sense will doubtless suggest them to you—suffice it to say, that when we earnestly recommend to you the adoption of pacific measures, we feel ourselves forcibly urged to do it, by a serious consideration of the private interest of every individual amongst you, of the interest of the western country, of the interest of the United States, and of that solemn duty which you, as well as ourselves, owe to the government under which we live, to our fellow citizens here and throughout the union, and to that Being who has poured his choicest blessings upon us, by permitting us to live in this land of happiness and liberty.

Having thus concluded what we had to say to our immediate constituents, shall we be permitted to add a few words to those amongst our brethren of the neighbouring counties, who, under the present impulse of their passions and resentment, may perhaps blame us, for that moderation which we trust their cool judgment will hereafter approve. The only reflection we mean to suggest to them is the disinterestedness of our conduct upon this occasion. The indictable offences, to be buried in oblivion, were committed amongst them, and almost every civil suit that has been instituted, under the revenue law, in the federal court, was commenced against citizens of this county—By the terms proposed the inimical prosecutions are to be dropt, but no condition could be obtained for the civil suits; we have been instrumental in obtaining an amnesty, from which, those alone, who had a share in the riots, derive a benefit, and the other inhabitants of the western country have gained nothing for themselves—Have those who were immediately concerned a right to require any thing more from us? Let themselves give the answer. This address, we know, cannot reach them till after the time when they shall have given their vote; but if contrary to our expectations, there shall be any townships that shall have expressed sentiments different from our own, we entreat them by every tie of common interest and paternal union that connects us, to reconsider their proceedings, to recede before it is to late, to avert from themselves and their country the horrors of a civil war, to relinquish every idea of violence and of resistance, and to join us in those legal and constitutional measures which alone can procure us redress, and which alone are justifiable in our present circumstances.

Signed by order of the committee,
JOHN M'GAURRAUH, Chairman.
Attest.
ALBERT GALLATIN, Sec'y.

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To the PEOPLE of WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

JUST at the eve of restoring peace among ourselves, it may perhaps not be improper to crave the attention of the public to a certain subject which I have had at heart a long time.

I must beg first and foremost to make some introductory remarks: the late disturbances originated about a certain unequal and of course unjust tax, called excise, as we all very well know; this evil we have endeavored to remove, but failed in the attempt by not taking the proper method. However, as there hardly ever happens any evil, but what produces some good, so I expect this will do so likewise.

It may remind government, or rather the several individuals compoling the government, to the true principles of their primitive institutions. It may, (since the time of a electing a new Congress is so near at hand) have a tendency to influence the people of the United States at large, to set aside that pernicious party spirit. This! this is the box of Pandora, out of which all evil comes. If we have bad laws, they originate from impure elections; if we have a bad government—trace it to that source.

The laws about conducting our elections, although they are a little contradictory in a few instrnces, are most excellent; but they are voluminous; they are scattered. An abstract of those laws,§ easily understood by any body, comprehending the joint sense and meaning of the whole, appeared in the Pittsburgh Gazette about two years ago; the author, whoever he is, but undoubtedly a sincere friend to his country, deserves the warmest approbation. But I will not enlarge upon this, as it is not the immediate object I have in view. I have said before, that the late disturbances originated on account of a certain unequal, unjust tax, which evil we tried to remove, but did not succeed. This should for ever discourage us to attempt any thing again inadequate to our abilities, but it should encourage us, with *redoubled efforts* to examine and remove all evils; all reasonable clamours, dissatisfactions and disquietudes, &c. which are within the compass of our power.

I shall now point out to you something of that nature: A large and respectable body of people in this county, the Germans, have much reason to be dissatisfied with our elections. The Germans, upon an average, compose nearly the one half of the people of this county. There are a few magistrates who are Germans, hardly ever a township assessor, now and then an assistant assessor, but they get their full share of being collectors and constables.

Is that nation to be considered as mere gibeonites altogether? are they fit for nothing but to carry wood and water? If this is not unjust, it is at least, to give the most moderate name, ungenerous! Highly ungenerous!—Does our constitution exclude Germans from offices of trust or profit? No. Does any bill of rights that ever existed, directly or indirectly, explicitly or implicitly, cut them out? I say no. Does any of our laws exclude them? I believe not; I have examined them chiefly all. Is there any legislative, executive or judiciary rules to prohit them? I do not suppose there is. There is, indeed, a law or rule somewhere ordering pleadings, processes, and court records, to be in the English language, but the man who pleads, &c. might be a Hottentot.

In the name of sense what is the reason then? They are not capable. Aye, is it that, have I hit it at last? No, not altogether yet. It is true the Germans generally mind their business at home, and an excellent virtue it is in its proper place. No, they are not capable, generally speaking; but there are some of them fit enough, I suppose. Has not some English people before now stood their apprenticeship in public business and received masters wages? I am sure and certain the Germans could do that too. There is no nation on this terraqueous globe more susceptible of learning than the Germans†. But there is an evil at the bottom yet, if we do not consider in time, and give them some how their due. If the tide of emigration from the lower counties continues to flow as it has done this while past, they will be the strongest in number; they will be made sensible of this; they will then have the elections entirely in their own hands, they may then, perhaps, retaliate, and be ungenerous in their turn. What at present seems to be a disqualification, will then be a recommendation. Germans would then be elected, on account of being Germans, capable or not capable. I would really not wish to see that time.

There was, indeed, a German elected a representative, for two succeeding years, but in the third year numberless arts, stories and contrivances were invented to throw him out; another respectable German was in a manner forced to give his consent to be a competitor; but above all, his assent to the three dollar law, was the chief instrument made use of to cut him out. The English member, equally culpable, if that had been a crime, got re-elected.

At a meeting lately held in Mount Pleasant, a ticket was formed, and there was allotted to the Germans for their share, a representative and a commissioner, (both these candidates are very fit for the respective post) although little enough, as we have four members to send to the general assembly, but it will fully satisfy them.

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AS it is pretty well known that I am a candidate for the assembly at the ensuing election, I felt myself touched by the publication in your paper of the 27th ult. It is true I am poor, and have need of an office if any was to be given by the government. I say nothing of the way in which I became poor, whether by the rapacity of others, or by my own fault, or both; but to it is that I am poor: and if in my old age, after much struggling to live, and great misfortunes, I should think of getting in the way of obtaining an office as others have done, or of taking the opportunity with a small capital of beginning the world again with purchases at vendues at Philadelphia, it might be passed over without insult. Whether I look for an office or not, I pledge myself that I will not take an excise office. Had I even nothing more in view than the three dollars a day to pass a winter with, it might be excused in a man that stands in need of it, and who perhaps may do as much service, as those who do not. I know there are certain aristocrats who are opposed to my going: but I am encouraged by people who though not so great in the world, have as good a vote, and have known me, when I saw better days, and when I would have disregarded any office the government could confer here; but it is not from government that I am looking for office: I know none which is not filled up. It has been propoſed to me, and I am willing to take the compliment from the people of an appointment to represent them. It may console me to find that there is a feeling in mankind, and that though I cannot see my friends now as I used to do, yet I am not forgotten by them. It may amuse my mind a little also after my misfortunes to have something to engage it, and this is perhaps what at first may have led me to think of it.—At the same time my experience in life may fit me for a consideration of state affairs as much as others. As to surveys of the Allegheny mountain, I am not in the way of it. It is too late for me to begin speculations. It is true it may help my credit after my misfortunes, to have it known that I stand well with my neighbours, for I know that much pains have been taken to injure me abroad as well as at home, but I hope to get over it, and if my

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and it is only, in case they shall be realized, that it may become justifiable to resent and perhaps to resist——till then we must take things just as they are, and the actual evil as already stated will be the mere payment of the duty——for as to that oppression more dangerous to your liberties than the excise law itself, the power of dragging you at a distance from your own neighbourhoods in order to be tried for real or supposed offences, the President has declared that he will relinquish its exercise as long as our own courts shall do justice, that is to say, as long as yourselves shall please; for upon you, who compose those courts and juries, must depend, whether justice shall be done or not——that great and important point is therefore fully obtained, that grievance is now redressed, and the payment of the duty alone must be put in the scale against all the evils arising from resistance and a civil war. Those evils, in our opinion, are nothing less than anarchy and ruin to ourselves, be the event what it will, and a probable annihilation of the union——for, in order to conciliate so many and various interests as those of the several parts of the union, mutual forbearances, manifestations of good will one to another, and reciprocal acts of friendship are as essentially necessary, as a strict adherence to that constitution which binds us together; and if ever the fatal lesson is taught the inhabitants of this extensive republic to shed one another's blood, we may for ever bid farewell to harmony, to mutual confidence, and to peace——the seeds of dissention, a spirit of hatred and revenge will be implanted in every man's heart, and whatever might be the future duration of a nominal union, its reality would no longer exist. You therefore, you wish to preserve yourselves and to your fellow citizens the inestimable benefit that arises from one being united [illegible] the union, to obtain, by [illegible] of the western posts and [illegible] tion of the Mississippi, [illegible] ment of those advantages [illegible] ture has entitled you [illegible] not to destroy, along with [illegible] republic of North America, [illegible] monument which mankind [illegible] to liberty; if you wish, [illegible] a prey to your natural enemies, the British, ready to take every advantage of our internal dissentions and to hunt down liberty in every corner of the globe, we entreat you to accede to the honorable terms proposed by the commissioners and not to hesitate in giving that testimony of your attachment to your country which is at present required of you.

By such an explicit declaration you will adopt the best possible means to obtain a repeal of the law——for previous submission is essentially necessary that our friends and the friends of our principles throughout the union may act in concert with us. We cannot expect, either that they will join any but constitutional measures, or that Congress should yield any thing to threats and violence, or even hear our complaints until they are satisfied of our disposition to obey the laws.—The privilege of petitioning and of adopting any other constitutional measure is expressly reserved to you, in case of submission, but cannot be exercised, except in that case.——Time does not permit us to detail the many other reflections and arguments which crowd on our minds upon this subject——your own good sense will doubtless suggest them to you——suffice it to say, that when we earnestly recommend to you the adoption of pacific measures, we feel ourselves forcibly urged to do it, by a serious consideration of the private interest of every individual amongst you, of the interest of the western country, of the interest of the United States, and of that solemn duty which you, as well as ourselves, owe to the government under which we live, to our fellow citizens here and throughout the union, and to that Being who has poured his choicest blessings upon us, by permitting us to live in this land of happiness and liberty.

Having thus concluded what we had to say to our immediate constituents, shall we be permitted to add a few words to those amongst our brethren of the neighbouring counties, who, under the present impulse of their passions and resentment, may perhaps blame us, for that moderation which we trust their cool judgment will hereafter approve. The only reflection we mean to suggest to them is the disinterestedness of our conduct upon this occasion. The indictable offences, to be buried in oblivion, were committed amongst them, and almost every civil suit that has been instituted, under the revenue law, in the federal court, was commenced against citizens of this county——By the terms proposed the inimical prosecutions are to be dropt, but no condition could be obtained for the civil suits; we have been instrumental in obtaining an amnesty, from which, those alone, who had a share in the riots, derive a benefit, and the other inhabitants of the western country have gained nothing for themselves——Have those who were immediately concerned a right to require any thing more from us? Let themselves give the answer. This address, we know, cannot reach them till after the time when they shall have given their vote; but if contrary to our expectations, there shall be any townships that shall have expressed sentiments different from our own, we entreat them by every tie of common interest and paternal union that connects us, to reconsider their proceedings, to recede before it is to late, to avert from themselves and their country the horrors of a civil war, to relinquish every idea of violence and of resistance, and to join us in those legal and constitutional measures which alone can procure us redress, and which alone are justifiable in our present circumstances.

Signed by order of the committee,
JOHN M'GAURRAUH, Chairman.
Attest.
ALBERT GALLATIN, Sec'y.

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To the PEOPLE of WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

JUST at the eve of restoring peace among ourselves, it may perhaps not be improper to crave the attention of the public to a certain subject which I have had at heart a long time.

I must beg first and foremost to make some introductory remarks: the late disturbances originated about a certain unequal and of course unjust tax, called excise, as we all very well know; this evil we have endeavored to remove, but failed in the attempt by not taking the proper method. However, as there hardly ever happens any evil, but what produces some good, so I expect this will do so likewise.

It may remind government, or rather the several individuals compoling the government, to the true principles of their primitive institutions. It may, (since the time of a electing a new Congress is so near at hand) have a tendency to influence the people of the United States at large, to set aside that pernicious party spirit. This! this is the box of Pandora, out of which all evil comes. If we have bad laws, they originate from impure elections; if we have a bad government——trace it to that source.

The laws about conducting our elections, although they are a little contradictory in a few instrnces, are most excellent; but they are voluminous; they are scattered. An abstract of those laws,§ easily understood by any body, comprehending the joint sense and meaning of the whole, appeared in the Pittsburgh Gazette about two years ago; the author, whoever he is, but undoubtedly a sincere friend to his country, deserves the warmest approbation. But I will not enlarge upon this, as it is not the immediate object I have in view. I have said before, that the late disturbances originated on account of a certain unequal, unjust tax, which evil we tried to remove, but did not succeed. This should for ever discourage us to attempt any thing again inadequate to our abilities, but it should encourage us, with *redoubled efforts* to examine and remove all evils; all reasonable clamours, dissatisfactions and disquietudes, &c. which are within the compass of our power.

I shall now point out to you something of that nature: A large and respectable body of people in this county, the Germans, have much reason to be dissatisfied with our elections. The Germans, upon an average, compose nearly the one half of the people of this county. There are a few magistrates who are Germans, hardly ever a township assessor, now and then an assistant assessor, but they get their full share of being collectors and constables.

Is that nation to be considered as mere gibeonites altogether? are they fit for nothing but to carry wood and water? If this is not unjust, it is at least, to give the most moderate name, ungenerous! Highly ungenerous!——Does our constitution exclude Germans from offices of trust or profit? No. Does any bill of rights that ever existed, directly or indirectly, explicitly or implicitly, cut them out? I say no. Does any of our laws exclude them? I believe not; I have examined them chiefly all. Is there any legislative, executive or judiciary rules to prohit them? I do not suppose there is. There is, indeed, a law or rule somewhere ordering pleadings, processes, and court records, to be in the English language, but the man who pleads, &c. might be a Hottentot.

In the name of sense what is the reason then? They are not capable. Aye, is it that, have I hit it at last? No, not altogether yet. It is true the Germans generally mind their business at home, and an excellent virtue it is in its proper place. No, they are not capable, generally speaking; but there are some of them fit enough, I suppose. Has not some English people before now stood their apprenticeship in public business and received masters wages? I am sure and certain the Germans could do that too. There is no nation on this terraqueous globe more susceptible of learning than the Germans†. But there is an evil at the bottom yet, if we do not consider in time, and give them some how their due. If the tide of emigration from the lower counties continues to flow as it has done this while past, they will be the strongest in number; they will be made sensible of this; they will then have the elections entirely in their own hands, they may then, perhaps, retaliate, and be ungenerous in their turn. What at present seems to be a disqualification, will then be a recommendation. Germans would then be elected, on account of being Germans, capable or not capable. I would really not wish to see that time.

There was, indeed, a German elected a representative, for two succeeding years, but in the third year numberless arts, stories and contrivances were invented to throw him out; another respectable German was in a manner forced to give his consent to be a competitor; but above all, his assent to the three dollar law, was the chief instrument made use of to cut him out. The English member, equally culpable, if that had been a crime, got re-elected.

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friends will ſerve me at preſent it may contribute to it.

A. FOWLER.

September 29, 1794.

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*Oyes, Oyes, Oyes, three times more.*

TAKE notice every body, that I John Fling, Eſquire, will ſtand a poll and run for the aſſembly this next Tueſday. I expect every ſenſible man will vote for me. I am more fit for an aſſemblyman than any of the other 9999 candidates. I can cypher very well—ſo well that ſome knowing men call me a cypher—I took ſuch delight in cyphering that I have forgotten all my reading & writing—but then Sam Swingletree can write ſpeeches for me and any body can read them. O ſuch laws and ſuch ſpeeches as I could make. If I was in the aſſembly, I would make a canal from the lakes into the Ohio and drown the Indians—I would catch all the wolves—I would kill all the crows—I would poiſon all the rats—I would—why do I talk—I would do every thing. I hope gentlemen you will all vote for your truſty friend

his

JOHN ‡ FLING, Eſq.

mark.

N. B. I need not be telling what county I live in—Every body knows me.

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## Pittſburgh, October 11.

Reſolutions of the Delegates of Townſhips of the 14th of Auguſt, aſſembled at Parkinſon's Ferry on the 2d of October, agreeable to the notice in the Pittſburgh Gazette.

RESOLVED, That it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that if the ſignature of the ſubmiſſion be not univerſal, it is not ſo much owing to any exiſting diſpoſition to oppoſe the laws, as to a want of time and information to operate a correſpondent ſentiment; and with reſpect to the greateſt number, a prevailing conſciouſneſs of their having had no concern in any outrage, and an idea that their ſignature would imply a ſenſe of guilt.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we will ſubmit to the laws of the United States, that we will not directly or indirectly oppoſe the execution of the acts for raiſing a revenue on diſtilled ſpirits and ſtills, that we will ſupport, ſo far as the law requires, the civil authority in affording the protection to all officers, and to the citizens, reſerving at the ſame time our conſtitutional right of petition and remonſtrance.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That in our opinion in the four counties of Pennſylvania weſtward of the Allegheny mountains, there is a general diſpoſition to ſubmit to all laws of the United States, and determined to ſupport the civil authority in their execution.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That William Findley of Weſtmoreland county, and David Redick of Waſhington county, be appointed commiſſioners to wait on the Preſident of the United States and the Governor of Pennſylvania, with a copy of theſe reſolutions, and to explain to government the preſent ſtate of this country, and detail ſuch circumſtances as may enable the Preſident to judge whether an armed force be now neceſſary to ſupport the civil authority in theſe counties.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the ſecretary tranſmit a copy of theſe reſolutions by poſt to the Preſident of the United States and to the Governor of Pennſylvania, and have them printed in the Pittſburgh Gazette.

ALEXANDER ADDISON, Sec'y.

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A correſpondent obſerves, that he is happy in having it in his power, from perſonal knowledge, to announce to his fellow citizens, that all the inhabitants of Canonſburgh and its vicinity have ſigned their names to the terms propoſed by the Commiſſioners from the government, requiring peaceable conduct in the people and obedience to the laws.

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Citizens of the Diſtrict of Waſhington and Allegheny:

PREVIOUS to the late convulſion, it was propoſed to me to give my name as a candidate for the Congreſs of the United States. I accepted the compliment. It is now circulated that I have declined it. No.—Conſidering the delicacy of the times I might wiſh I had not thought of it. But as it is, it would imply a fear of ſubmitting my conduct to inveſtigation, to withdraw my name from the public. I have therefore not done it. I may at preſent have leſs popularity than I had, but the time will come when I ſhall be conſidered as having deſerved well of the country, in all the delicate conjunctures in which we have been ſituated.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

October 8, 1794.

The above is in conſequence of information from ſundry quarters, and the following extract of a letter particularly.—

"I was on Peter's creek the other day, and heard that Daniel Hamilton had been reporting there, and in the forks of Yough, that you had reſigned going to Congreſs, becauſe you thought you would not run. Some talk againſt you, becauſe you were not for war. But I think you will run in our county as well as ever or better. I have heard the voice of the country, and it is for you. How they are in Waſhington I cannot tell, but in this county I know you will run general.

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Colonel PRESLEY NEVILL has been mentioned as a candidate for the Senate of this State—We are authoriſed to aſſure the public that he has no ſuch intention; he only wiſhes the Electors of Allegheny County to conſider him as a Candidate for the Aſſembly.

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*Mr. Scull,*

Your inſerting the following letter, and the anſwer thereto in the Pittſburgh Gazette, will oblige your humble ſervant. ISAAC CRAIG.

Pittſburgh, 9th October, 1794.

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Pittſburgh, October 1ſt, 1794.

*SIR,*

WHEN the Commiſſioners of the United States were at this place, they were told by H. Brackenridge, Eſq. in my preſence, that had it not been for his interpoſition I would have been proſcribed, at the time the people were aſſembled at Braddock's Fields, it is ſaid the circumſtance that induced this was facts ſtated by you, viz. that I had ſaid I would ſuffer my own houſe to be made an exciſe office of, &c.—This, if true, was what any citizen was juſtifiable in doing, but not being ſo with reſpect to me, I conſider the lie to have been deſigned for my diſtruction, and now call on you for your authority. I would not have addreſſed you on this ſubject had I not ſuppoſed that you were deceived in your information, and could point out the ſcoundrel with whom it originated, and from whom I might ſeek redreſs for the injuries intended and ſuffered.

I am, ſir, your obedient humble ſervant,

ISAAC CRAIG.

David Bradford, Eſq.
Waſhington.

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Waſhington, October the 5th, 1794.

SIR,

I received yours of the 1ſt of this current month, in which you have ſaid that Mr. Brackenridge aſſerted in the preſence of the Commiſſioners of the United States, that had it not been for his interpoſition on your behalf at Braddocks Fields, that you would have been baniſhed.

I muſt inform you that Mr. Brackenridge has either a very treacherous memory, or a ſtrong diſpoſition to aſſert falſhoods if he aſſerted as you ſtate. The truth of the caſe was that he evidenced to me the ſtrongeſt deſire to have you baniſhed, I ſhall ſtate to you his expreſſions, or at leaſt ſome of them. You may then judge for yourſelf.

The firſt day at Braddock's Field Mr. Brackenridge told me, the people of Pittſburgh were well pleaſed, that the country were about to baniſh the perſons whoſe name had been mentioned, he added that they ought to go further—that little Craig ought to be baniſhed, for he was one of the ſame *damned junto.* I replied, there appeared to be no grounds to proceed againſt you—that there was no letter of yours intercepted miſtating facts on the conduct of individuals to government, further converſation took place, which had manifeſtly for its object to irritate me againſt you.

The next day when the commiſſioners ſat, Mr. Brackenridge took me aſide, and mentioned to me your conduct after the burning of Nevill's houſe, that you aſſumed high airs in contempt of every thing that had been done by the people—that you had declared in the moſt poſitive manner that you would keep up the letters deſignating the office of inſpection at every riſque, and though the people of Pittſburgh requeſted you to take them down that you would not, in ſhort, that you were determined to keep the office open in contempt of the then ruling opinion.

He told further that he put in operation a ſtratagem to ſee whether you had firmneſs to ſupport all the vaunts and blaſts you had made. He ſaid that he went out in the ſtreet and aſked the firſt perſon he met if he had heard there were 500 of the Waſhington county people coming down armed to burn Pittſburgh, becauſe the inſpection office was kept open—the anſwer was no, he aſked the next he met; the ſame anſwer was received, by this means he ſaid the news was ſpread over the town in a few minutes, that 500 armed men were approaching the place to burn it, &c. He ſaid the letters were then immediately taken down and torn to pieces, in ſhort, he told me you were one of the warmeſt ſticklers for the revenue law, and that you had been as odious to the citizens of Pittſburgh, and the neighbourhood the exciſe officer himſelf had been.

I then mentioned to Mr. Brackenridge that he had better ſtate to the commiſſioners the circumſtances he had juſt related to me; he ſaid it was diſagreeable to him as he lived in the ſame place, I replied, that I could open the way; and immediately ſtated to the commiſſioners a report, which I had heard reſpecting your conduct at the burning of Nevill's houſe, and ſtated precisely what Mr. Brackenridge had ſtated one minute before, not mentioning from whom I had the report, I obſerved as it was only a report it would be improper to take it up as true, till it could be diſcovered, whether true or falſe. I then called upon the gentlemen from Pittſburgh, to give information if they knew any thing on the ſubject, Mr. Wilkins obſerved that he did not know any thing againſt you, Mr. M'Maſters to the like effect and Mr. Brackenridge alſo concurred—he declined to give the narrative which he had done to me juſt before, though I opened the way, on what principle I know not. I ſhall here mention another circumſtance, though it does not concern you, it may perhaps obviate falſe inſinuations which he may be diſpoſed to make. On the morning of the ſecond days meeting of the commiſſioners at Parkinſon's ferry, Mr. Brackenridge told me, that there was a young man who wrote in Bryſon's office attending the commiſſioners for the purpoſe of preſenting a petition for the return of Bryſon, he wiſhed me to oppoſe it, ſuggeſting reaſons, that he had always been a peſt to them at Pittſburgh, that he was a great friend to the exciſe—alluded to a certain period when a number of ſuits were brought, or indictment preferred to the grand jury, that Bryſon was known to be at the bottom of that buſineſs—That he was a damned ſcoundrel; and a conceited coxcomb—that nothing could even turn out about Pittſburgh, but he muſt be writing to the governor—A puppy, added he, what had he to do with the governor, it was his place to have ſet in his office and to have iſſued writs when called on, &c. I obſerved to him if he had any reaſons to offer to the commiſſioners, why Bryſon ſhould not be ſuffered to return, he had better offer them himſelf, no petition was preſented. Theſe are facts which I have ſtated, and I leave you at full liberty to make any uſe of them you may think proper. I would have anſwered your letter before, but have been much indiſpoſed.

I am, ſir, your very humble ſervant.

(Signed) DAVID BRADFORD.

Major Iſaac Craig. (Copy.)

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To the Emigrants from Virginia to Kentucky, who are on their way and about ſetting out the preſent fall.

AS ſome doubts have ariſen which have given riſe to ſome diſagreeable apprehenſions with reſpect to the treatment that travellers might meet with by the inhabitants of that part of the country called Insurgents; I take the preſent opportunity of informing them that on my paſſage through that country my treatment was hoſpitable and polite; and a diſpoſition appeared generally to preſerve that peace, good order, and an adherence to the laws which ſeemed to be wiſhed for.

JOSEPH ROBINSON,

Pittſburgh, October 9, 1794.

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All thoſe indebted to the eſtate of [illegible] Semple, labourer, late [illegible] of Pittſburgh, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe to whom he is indebted are deſired to bring forward their accounts properly authenticated to

ANN SEMPLE, Adminiſtrx.
WILLIAM GRAY, Adminiſtr.

Pittſburgh, October 9, 1794.

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## Six Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the ſubſcriber, from the houſe of David Hamſlton, Eſq; a certain JAMES SCOTT, an Iriſh indented ſervant man, 25 years of age and a ſandy complexion. The above reward and reaſonable charges will be paid to any perſon that will deliver ſaid ſervant to the ſubſcriber.

JAMES O'DONNELL, Conſtable.

Waſhington county, Sept. 27, 1794.

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Notice is hereby given to the firſt regiment of Allegheny county brigade of militia, to meet on Monday the 20th inſtant, at the houſe of *John Finley*, Eſq; in Mifflin townſhip with their arms and accoutrements, according to law.

THOMAS B. PATTERSON,
Lieut. Col. Commandant.

October 6, 1794.

friends will ſerve me at preſent it may contribute to it.

A. FOWLER.

September 29, 1794.

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*Oyes, Oyes, Oyes, three times more.*

TAKE notice every body, that I John Fling, Eſquire, will ſtand a poll and run for the aſſembly this next Tueſday. I expect every ſenſible man will vote for me. I am more fit for an aſſemblyman than any of the other 9999 candidates. I can cypher very well—ſo well that ſome knowing men call me a cypher—I took ſuch delight in cyphering that I have forgotten all my reading & writing—but then Sam Swingletree can write ſpeeches for me and any body can read them. O ſuch laws and ſuch ſpeeches as I could make. If I was in the aſſembly, I would make a canal from the lakes into the Ohio and drown the Indians—I would catch all the wolves—I would kill all the crows—I would poiſon all the rats—I would—why do I talk—I would do every thing. I hope gentlemen you will all vote for your truſty friend

his

JOHN ‡ FLING, Eſq.

mark.

N. B. I need not be telling what county I live in—Every body knows me.

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## Pittſburgh, October 11.

Reſolutions of the Delegates of Townſhips of the 14th of Auguſt, aſſembled at Parkinſon's Ferry on the 2d of October, agreeable to the notice in the Pittſburgh Gazette.

RESOLVED, That it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that if the ſignature of the ſubmiſſion be not univerſal, it is not ſo much owing to any exiſting diſpoſition to oppoſe the laws, as to a want of time and information to operate a correſpondent ſentiment; and with reſpect to the greateſt number, a prevailing conſciouſneſs of their having had no concern in any outrage, and an idea that their ſignature would imply a ſenſe of guilt.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we will ſubmit to the laws of the United States, that we will not directly or indirectly oppoſe the execution of the acts for raiſing a revenue on diſtilled ſpirits and ſtills, that we will ſupport, ſo far as the law requires, the civil authority in affording the protection to all officers, and to the citizens, reſerving at the ſame time our conſtitutional right of petition and remonſtrance.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That in our opinion in the four counties of Pennſylvania weſtward of the Allegheny mountains, there is a general diſpoſition to ſubmit to all laws of the United States, and determined to ſupport the civil authority in their execution.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That William Findley of Weſtmoreland county, and David Redick of Waſhington county, be appointed commiſſioners to wait on the Preſident of the United States and the Governor of Pennſylvania, with a copy of theſe reſolutions, and to explain to government the preſent ſtate of this country, and detail ſuch circumſtances as may enable the Preſident to judge whether an armed force be now neceſſary to ſupport the civil authority in theſe counties.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the ſecretary tranſmit a copy of theſe reſolutions by poſt to the Preſident of the United States and to the Governor of Pennſylvania, and have them printed in the Pittſburgh Gazette.

ALEXANDER ADDISON, Sec'y.

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A correſpondent obſerves, that he is happy in having it in his power, from perſonal knowledge, to announce to his fellow citizens, that all the inhabitants of Canonſburgh and its vicinity have ſigned their names to the terms propoſed by the Commiſſioners from the government, requiring peaceable conduct in the people and obedience to the laws.

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Citizens of the Diſtrict of Waſhington and Allegheny.

PREVIOUS to the late convulſion, it was propoſed to me to give my name as a candidate for the Congreſs of the United States. I accepted the compliment. It is now circulated that I have declined it. No.—Conſidering the delicacy of the times I might wiſh I had not thought of it. But as it is, it would imply a fear of ſubmitting my conduct to inveſtigation, to withdraw my name from the public. I have therefore not done it. I may at preſent have leſs popularity than I had, but the time will come when I ſhall be conſidered as having deſerved well of the country, in all the delicate conjunctures in which we have been ſituated.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

October 8, 1794.

The above is in conſequence of information from ſundry quarters, and the following extract of a letter particularly.—

"I was on Peter's creek the other day, and heard that Daniel Hamilton had been reporting there, and in the forks of Yough, that you had reſigned going to Congreſs, becauſe you thought you would not run. Some talk againſt you, becauſe you were not for war. But I think you will run in our county as well as ever or better. I have heard the voice of the country, and it is for you. How they are in Waſhington I cannot tell, but in this county I know you will run general.

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Colonel PRESLEY NEVILL has been mentioned as a candidate for the Senate of this State—We are authoriſed to aſſure the public that he has no ſuch intention; he only wiſhes the Electors of Allegheny County to conſider him as a Candidate for the Aſſembly.

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*Mr. Scull,*

Your inſerting the following letter, and the anſwer thereto in the Pittſburgh Gazette, will oblige your humble ſervant. ISAAC CRAIG.

Pittſburgh, 9th October, 1794.

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Pittſburgh, October 1ſt, 1794.

*SIR,*

WHEN the Commiſſioners of the United States were at this place, they were told by H. Brackenridge, Eſq. in my preſence; that had it not been for his interpoſition I would have been proſcribed, at the time the people were aſſembled at Braddock's Fields, it is ſaid the circumſtance that induced this was facts ſtated by you, viz. that I had ſaid I would ſuffer my own houſe to be made an exciſe office of. &c.—This, if true, was what any citizen was juſtifiable in doing, but not being ſo with reſpect to me, I conſider the lie to have been deſigned for my diſtruction, and now call on you for your authority. I would not have addreſſed you on this ſubject had I not ſuppoſed that you were deceived in your information, and could point out the ſcoundrel with whom it originated, and from whom I might ſeek redreſs for the injuries intended and ſuffered.

I am, ſir, your obedient humble ſervant,

ISAAC CRAIG.

David Bradford, Eſq.
Waſhington.

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Waſhington, October the 5th, 1794.

SIR,

I received yours of the 1ſt of this current month, in which you have ſaid that Mr. Brackenridge aſſerted in the preſence of the Commiſſioners of the United States, that had it not been for his interpoſition on your behalf at Braddocks Fields, that you would have been baniſhed.

I muſt inform you that Mr. Brackenridge has either a very treacherous memory, or a ſtrong diſpoſition to aſſert falſhoods if he aſſerted as you ſtate. The truth of the caſe was that he evidenced to me the ſtrongeſt deſire to have you baniſhed, I ſhall ſtate to you his expreſſions, or at leaſt ſome of them. You may then judge for yourſelf.

The firſt day at Braddock's Field Mr. Brackenridge told me, the people of Pittſburgh were well pleaſed, that the country were about to baniſh the perſons whoſe name had been mentioned, he added that they ought to go further—that little Craig ought to be baniſhed, for he was one of the ſame *damned junto*. I replied, there appeared to be no grounds to proceed againſt you—that there was no letter of yours intercepted miſtating facts on the conduct of individuals to government, further converſation took place, which had manifeſtly for its object to irritate me againſt you.

The next day when the commiſſioners ſat, Mr. Brackenridge took me aſide, and mentioned to me your conduct after the burning of Nevill's houſe, that you aſſumed high airs in contempt of every thing that had been done by the people—that you had declared in the moſt poſitive manner that you would keep up the letters deſignating the office of inſpection at every riſque, and though the people of Pittſburgh requeſted you to take them down that you would not, in ſhort, that you were determined to keep the office open in contempt of the then ruling opinion.

He told further that he put in operation a ſtratagem to ſee whether you had firmneſs to ſupport all the vaunts and blaſts you had made. He ſaid that he went out in the ſtreet and aſked the firſt perſon he met if he had heard there were 500 of the Waſhington county people coming down armed to burn Pittſburgh, becauſe the inſpection office was kept open—the anſwer was no, he aſked the next he met, the ſame anſwer was received, by this means he ſaid the news was ſpread over the town in a few minutes, that 500 armed men were approaching the place to burn it, &c. He ſaid the letters were then immediately taken down and torn to pieces, in ſhort, he told me you were one of the warmeſt diſtillers for the revenue law, and that you had been as odious to the citizens of Pittſburgh, and the neighbourhood the exciſe officer himſelf had been.

I then mentioned to Mr. Brackenridge that he had better ſtate to the commiſſioners the circumſtances he had juſt related to me, he ſaid it was diſagreeable to him as he lived in the ſame place, I replied, that I could open the way, and immediately ſtated to the commiſſioners a report, which I had heard reſpecting your conduct at the burning of Nevill's houſe, and ſtated preciſely what Mr. Brackenridge had ſtated one minute before, not mentioning from whom I had the report, I obſerved as it was only a report it would be improper to take it up as true, till it could be diſcovered, whether true or falſe, I then called upon the gentlemen from Pittſburgh, to give information if they knew any thing on the ſubject, Mr. Wilkins obſerved that he did not know any thing againſt you, Mr. M'Maſters to the like effect and Mr. Brackenridge alſo concurred—he declined to give the narrative which he had done to me juſt before, though I opened the way, on what principle I know not. I ſhall here mention another circumſtance, though it does not concern you, it may perhaps obviate falſe inſinuations which he may be diſpoſed to make. On the morning of the ſecond days meeting of the commiſſioners at Parkinſon's ferry, Mr. Brackenridge told me, that there was a young man who wrote in Bryſon's office attending the commiſſioners for the purpoſe of preſenting a petition for the return of Bryſon, he wiſhed me to oppoſe it, ſuggeſting reaſons, that he had always been a peſt to them at Pittſburgh, that he was a great friend to the exciſe—alluded to a certain period when a number of ſuits were brought, or indictment preferred to the grand jury, that Bryſon was known to be at the bottom of that buſineſs—That he was a damned ſcoundrel, and a conceited coxcomb—that nothing could even turn out about Pittſburgh, but he muſt be writing to the governor—A puppy, added he, what had he to do with the governor, it was his place to have ſet in his office and to have iſſued writs when called on, &c. I obſerved to him if he had any reaſons to offer to the commiſſioners, why Bryſon ſhould not be ſuffered to return, he had better offer them himſelf, no petition was preſented. Theſe are facts which I have ſtated, and I leave you at full liberty to make any uſe of them you may think proper. I would have anſwered your letter before, but have been much indiſpoſed.

I am, ſir, your very humble ſervant.

(Signed) DAVID BRADFORD.

Major Iſaac Craig. (Copy.)

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To the Emigrants from Virginia to Kentucky, who are on their way and about ſetting out the preſent fall.

AS ſome doubts have ariſen which have given riſe to ſome diſagreeable apprehenſions with reſpect to the treatment that travellers might meet with by the inhabitants of that part of the country called Indigents; I take the preſent opportunity of informing them that on my paſſage through that country my treatment was hoſpitable and polite, and I do[illegible] generally to prove [illegible] good [illegible] and [illegible] to the laws [illegible].

[illegible] WAYNE.

[illegible] Wayne has [illegible] has entire[illegible] Cornplanter [illegible] South as he [illegible]

[illegible] JOHNSON;

[illegible] for the of[illegible] the county of Ala[illegible] Election.

[illegible] October 9, 1794.

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[illegible] indebted to the eſtate of [illegible] Semple, labourer, late [illegible] of Pittſburgh, deceaſed, [illegible] to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe to whom he is indebted are deſired to bring forward their accounts properly authenticated to

ANN SEMPLE, Adminiſtrx.
WILLIAM GRAY, Adminiſtr.

Pittſburgh, October 9, 1794.

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## Six Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the ſubſcriber, from the houſe of David Hamilton, Eſq; a certain JAMES SCOTT, an Iriſh indented ſervant man, 25 years of age and a ſandy complexion. The above reward and reaſonable charges will be paid to any perſon that will deliver ſaid ſervant to the ſubſcriber.

JAMES O'DONNELL, Conſtable.

Waſhington county, Sept. 27, 1794.

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Notice is hereby given to the firſt regiment of Allegheny county brigade of militia, to meet on Monday the 20th inſtant, at the houſe of *John Finley*, Eſq; in Mifflin townſhip with their arms and accoutrements, according to law.

THOMAS B. PATTERSON,
Lieut. Col. Commandant.

October 6, 1794.

## ADGATE & Co.

At the *Card Manufactory*, corner of Market and Water streets, have for sale a general assortment of

**Dry Goods and Groceries.**

**Cotton, Wool & Tow Cards**
by the dozen or single pair, at the Philadelphia prices.

**Cut Nails of all sizes, at cost and carriage.**

They have also on hand a very large assortment of *CASTINGS*, which they will sell at 100 dollars per ton, or 5d per lb. retail.

Any person wanting the above articles may always depend on being supplied, as they intend to keep a constant assortment.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1794.

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THE subscriber flatters himself, that those indebted to him, will make payment to ALEXANDER M'LAUGHLIN, Second-street, before the 15th of October next, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of returning their respective accounts into proper hands for recovery, as no further indulgence shall de given.

JOHN ORMSBY, jun.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 8, 1794.

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CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, a small black Cow, with a good bell and rope, the tops of her horns cut. The owner is desired to come, prove proverty, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBERT RITCHEY.

August 23, 1794.

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## Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscribers on the head waters of Raccoon, a black Mare, about 5 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, paces and trots, a star in her forehead, the off hind foot white, her mane heavy and cut on the right side. Whoever takes up said mare, and secures her so that the owner may get her again, or delivers her to Henry Westbay, in Canonsburgh, or to Alexander Parkeson, Esquire, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid by

JAMES CROSSAN.

September 1, 1794.

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WAS apprehended and brought to the goal of Allegheny county on the 23d of August, a Negro MAN who calls himself MOSES; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set fellow, bandy legs, a very broad flat nose, he is pure black; had on when apprehended a light coloured cloth coat, tow trowsers, it is supposed he means to deceive, as he first said his master lived in Winchester, Virginia, by the name of Runer, but then said his master lived near Chester, in Pennsylvania, by the name of John Crowley.

ANDREW ROBERTSON.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1794.

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## William Semple,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of *Irish Linens, India Blankets, Madeira Wine*, and *Coniac Brandy, Plug and Pigtail Tobacco, Spanish and American Segars*, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, July 31, 1794.

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**Whereas** my wife Jane has *absconded from my bed and board, and has otherwise misbehaved, I do forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting.*

*WILLIAM SILVERTHORN.*

*August 26, 1794.*

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**Came to the plantation of** *the subscriber living in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, near Mr. Finley's upper meeting house, a bay Mare, about 15 hands high, without brand or white spot, supposed 10 or 11 years old, the two fore feet shod. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have her again.*

*JOHN FLECK.*

*Sept. 8, 1794.*

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## Two Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the subscriber, near the mouth of Yough, last Sunday night, a servant Boy named ROBERT M'DONALD, about 5 feet 5 inches high, black hair, round face, had on a coarse shirt and Trowsers, new shoes; he has a sore leg; he took his indenture with him, it was written the 30th of August, 1777, by Thomas Douglass, Esq. of York county. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him so that his master may get him again shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.*

*WILLIAM JOHNSTON.*

*Sept. 17, 1794.*

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## J. Findley & M. Adams,

HAVE *commenced the Baking Business in partnership, opposite to Major Amberson's Store, and back of Mr. Samuel Semple's. They hope to give full satisfaction to their employers, having furnished themselves with the best flour.*

*Pittsburgh, Sept. 18. 1794.*

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STOP THE VILLAINS!

## Sixty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *last night from the subscriber, living in Manheim township, York county, on the great road leading from Hanover (M'Allister's town) to Baltimore, two Negro Men, viz. one of them named GEORGE, about 36 or 37 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a well made, stout fellow, is remarkably black, and has a good countenance, speaks the German language better than the English. He had on when he went away a new wool hat, bound with black tape, one striped waistcoat, with linen backs and small yellow buttons, one pair of new striped trowsers, very fine, and a pair of tow trowsers, with yellow stripes, one coat, a white linen country made coattee, and one ditto of home made linsey cloth, pretty much worn, with white metal buttons, one fine shirt about half worn, and some other tow linen shirts, a pair of new shoes with strings, and is supposed to have some money with him.—The other named TOM, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, slim made, stoops a good deal in walking, of a yellow complexion, has never been shaved, hangs his under lip a good deal, and also speaks German better than English. Had on when he went away, a slouched wool hat, a short linsey jacket without lining, a tow shirt, a pair of tow trowsers which is patched on the left thigh or knee, and a pair of good shoes with yellow buckles. If taken 20 miles from home, twenty shillings, if 30 miles forty shillings, if 50, six pounds, and for any greater distance in proportion, if confined in any goal.*

*CONRAD SHERMAN.*

*September 6th, 1794.*

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## To all concerned.

AGREEABLE to my publication in January or February last, I proposed supporting the post from Pittsburgh to Morgan town, until the first of January 1795, and no longer. I now request every one of my employers to prepare, whether he has partners or not, for a final settlement with me, as no longer indulgence can be given, by the public's obedient sert.

ISAAC PEARCE, Postrider.

September 20, 1794.

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WILL be sold, at public vendue, on the 14th day of October next, at the house of William Irwin, in Pittsburgh, Two Waggons, One Cart, a number of Waggon Horses and Geers, and One Yoke of Oxen. A reasonable credit will be given by

WILLIAM IRWIN,
JOSEPH ALEXANDER.

September 10, 1794.

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TWO Commissioners are to be elected for the County of Allegheny at the next General Election.—GEORGE ADAMS, of Pittsburgh, proposes himself a Candidate for that Office. He will be obliged for the suffrage of the Electors in his favor on the day of Election.

September 10, 1794.

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## NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that at the next General Election, two Commissioners are to be elected in the county of Allegheny, for the ensuing year, and to prevent disputes, it is agreed upon, with the approbation of the Court of Common Pleas, in said county, that the highest in vote shall stand in place of John Irwin, whose time is expired, and the next highest in number shall stand in place of Alexander Craig, deceased.

JOHN IRWIN, ) Com-
JOHN WILKINS, ) missi-
ROB. BROTHERTON, ) oners

We are of opinion, that the method suggested by the Commisioners, is a proper one.

ALEXANDER ADDISON,
GEORGE WALLACE,
JOHN WILKINS, jun.
JOHN M'DOWELL.

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## *Fisher & Cole,*

BOOKSELLERS, BOOKBINDERS, and STATIONERS,

Three doors west of *Yates & Campbell's* Vendue Store, Market street, *Baltimore.*

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a *Book* and *Stationary Store* in Baltimore, and humbly solicit the patronage of a generous public, whose favors they will endeavour to merit. They are now assorted with Books on every subject in polite literature. Among the many valuable new publications they have now on hand are the following—

| | Dolls. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Paine's works compleat in 1 vol. | 2 | |
| American Biography, 1st vol. to be continued | 1 | 50 |
| Moore's Travels, 2 vols. | 3 | 50 |
| Ditto Journal in France, 2 vols. | 1 | 75 |
| Morses Geography, elegant 2 vols | 4 | 50 |
| Ditto, sheep bound, | 3 | 50 |
| Ditto, abridged for use of schools | 1 | |

Pindar's works 2 vols. Compleat Letter Writer, Love and Gibson's Surveying, Williams Letters on the French Revolution——Also, Folio, Quarto, Royal, Octavo, and Duodecimo Bibles, school Books of all kind, a new edition of the common Prayer for the Protestant Episcopal Church, price from 6/6 to 35/. and a great variety of History, Divinity, Medicine, Philosophy, Chemistry, Novels, &c. &c. too numerous to be contained in an newspaper.

Orders from gentlemen in the country shall be carefully attended to—They expect in a few days a new and elegant edition of Steuben's Military Discipline, &c. with copper plates.

Now in the press, and speedily will be published, by *Fisher & Cole*, a pamphlet, entitled, *Prospect on War and Paper Currency*—the first American edition. By Thomas Paine, author of the Rights of Man, Common Sense, &c. &c.

Baltimore, July 15, 1794.

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## Brewers and Distillers

can be supplied with any quantity of good HOPS, from one pound to two thousand weight, at the Brew-House in Washington, by

ALEXANDER PULTON.

August 14. 1794.

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WHEREAS *a report has been propagated by some ill disposed persons, that Captain Benjamin Lodge, a representative in General Assembly for the county of Westmoreland, was concerned with me in the land speculation, and that he had amassed large sums of money in consequence of it. I now in this public manner certify to the world, that the above is false and groundless, and that Captain Lodge never has been interested with me in any dealings, except what fees I have paid him as a deputy surveyor, and no more than the legal fee which the law entitles him to. I wrote a letter to Captain Lodge when in Philadelphia respecting my own private business, to which letter he wrote me an answer and I have it now in my possession; any person that is curious may view the contents of the letter by applying to me. I hope that every person on reading the above certificate will consider the report to be malicious, and without any just foundation.*

*JOSEPH CAMBELL.*

*Donegal Township, Sept. 9, 1794.*

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## Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on Friday the 5th instant, a soldier belonging to my detachment, named JOHN WATERS, by trade a blacksmith, 5 feet 8 inches and an half high, well proportioned, fair complexion, and short light coloured hair. He is frequently intoxicated, and when so speaks the German language fluently. His parents live in Winchester, Virginia, where he was inlisted by Capt. Heth.

Whoever secures said deserter in any jail, or delivers him to any recruiting officer of the United States army, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN POLHEMUS, Lieut.
3d U. S. S. L.

Fort Fayette, September 5, 1794.

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## Twenty Dollars Reward

DESERTED on Wednesday the 17th instant, JAMES BERRY, a soldier belonging to my detachment, by trade a paper-maker, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well made, fair complexion, long brown hair with a foretop, his nose is remarkably large and crooked; he took with him all his regimentals. Also, deserted from the same detachment, on the 22d instant, JAMES BRYANT, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, dark complexion, brown hair, much marked with the small pox; he took with him all his regimentals. Whoever secures said deserters in any jail, or delivers them to any recruiting officer in the service of the United States, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either.

JOHN POLHEMUS, Lieut.
3d. U. S. S. L.

Fort Fayette, Sept. 24, 1794.

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THE subscriber informs the public and all France, that he has taken the well known and beautiful House formerly occupied by Mr. J. Tannehill, on the bank of the Monongahela river, for the benevolent purpose of entertaining the Travellers that may think proper to call on him.—*Here the weary may rest—the hungry feed, and those who thirst may quaff of the best.*

D. M'LANE.

Pittsburgh, 24th April, 1794.

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In my note to the public I mention'd good fare,
The WHALE and MONKEY will tell where we are.

## ADGATE & Co.

At the *Card Manufactory*, corner of Market and Water streets, have for sale a general assortment of

**Dry Goods and Groceries.**

**Cotton, Wool & Tow Cards**
by the dozen or single pair, at the Philadelphia prices.

**Cut Nails of all sizes, at cost and carriage.**

They have also on hand a very large assortment of *CASTINGS*, which they will sell at 100 dollars per ton, or 5d per lb. retail.

Any person wanting the above articles may always depend on being supplied, as they intend to keep a constant assortment.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1794.

---

THE subscriber flatters himself, that those indebted to him, will make payment to ALEXANDER M'LAUGHLIN, Second-street, before the 15th of October next, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of returning their respective accounts into proper hands for recovery, as no further indulgence shall de given.

JOHN ORMSBY, jun.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 8, 1794.

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CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Mill township, Allegheny county, a small black Cow, with a good bell on, and the tips of her horns cut. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBERT FLEMING.

August [illegible]

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**Three Dollars Reward.**

STRAYED from the subscriber living in the head [illegible] Mare, about [illegible] years old, [illegible] hands high; [illegible] her forehead, the [illegible] her mane heavy [illegible] side. Whoever takes up the said Mare and secures her so that I may get her again, or deliver her to Westbay, in Canonsburg, [illegible] Parkeson, Esquire, [illegible] above reward and reasonable charges paid by

JAMES CROZIER.

September 1, 1794.

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WAS apprehended and brought to the goal of Allegheny county on the 23d of August, a Negro MAN who calls himself MOSES; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set fellow, bandy legs, a very broad flat nose, he is pure black; had on when apprehended a light coloured cloth coat, tow trowsers, it is supposed he means to deceive, as he first said his master lived in Winchester, Virginia, by the name of Runer, but then said his master lived near Chester, in Pennsylvania, by the name of John Crowley.

ANDREW ROBERTSON.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1794.

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## William Semple,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of *Irish Linens, India Blankets, Madeira Wine*, and *Conniac Brandy, Plug and Pigtail Tobacco, Spanish and American Segars*, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, July 31, 1794.

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Whereas my wife Jane has *absconded from my bed and board, and has otherwise misbehaved, I do forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting.*

*WILLIAM SILVERTHORN.*

*August 26, 1794.*

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Came to the plantation of *the subscriber living in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, near Mr. Finley's upper meeting house, a bay Mare, about 15 hands high, without brand or white spot, supposed 10 or 11 years old, the two fore feet shod. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have her again.*

*JOHN FLECK.*

*Sept. 8, 1794.*

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**Two Dollars Reward.**

RANAWAY *from the subscriber, near the mouth of Yough, last Sunday night, a servant Boy named ROBERT M'DONALD, about 5 feet 5 inches high, black hair, round face, had on a coarse shirt and Trowsers, new shoes; he has a sore leg; he took his indenture with him, it was written the 30th of August, 1777, by Thomas Douglass, Esq. of York county. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him so that his master may get him again shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.*

*WILLIAM JOHNSTON.*

*Sept. 17, 1794.*

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**J. Findley & M. Adams,**

HAVE *commenced the Baking Business in partnership, opposite to Major Amberson's Store, and back of Mr. Samuel Semple's. They hope to give full satisfaction to their employers, having furnished themselves with the best flour.*

*Pittsburgh, Sept. 18. 1794.*

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STOP THE VILLAINS!

**Sixty Dollars Reward.**

RANAWAY *last night from the subscriber, living in Manheim township, York county, on the great road leading from Hanover (M'Allister's town) to Baltimore, two Negro Men, viz. one of them named GEORGE, about 36 or 37 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a well made, stout fellow, is remarkably black, and has a good countenance, speaks the German language better than the English. He had on when he went away a [illegible] wool hat, bound with black tape, one [illegible] striped waistcoat, with linen backs [illegible] small yellow buttons, one pair of new [illegible] striped trowsers, very fine, and a [illegible] tow trowsers, with yellow stripes, [illegible] coat, a white linen country made [illegible] coattee, and one ditto of home made [illegible] cloth, pretty much worn, with [illegible] metal buttons, one fine shirt about [illegible] worn, and some other tow linen shirts, [illegible] pair of new shoes with strings, and is [illegible] posed to have some money with him.—The other named TOM, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, slim made, stoops a good deal in walking, of a yellow complexion, has never been shaved, hangs his under lip a good deal, and also speaks German better than English. Had on when he went away, a slouched wool hat, a short linsey jacket without lining, a tow shirt, a pair of tow trowsers which is patched on the left thigh or knee, and a pair of good shoes with yellow buckles. If taken 20 miles from home, twenty shillings, if 30 miles forty shillings, if 50, six pounds, and for any greater distance in proportion, if confined in any goal.*

*CONRAD SHERMAN.*

*September 6th, 1794.*

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**To all concerned.**

AGREEABLE to my publication in January or February last, I proposed supporting the post from Pittsburgh to Morgan town, until the first of January 1795, and no longer. I now request every one of my employers to prepare, whether he has partners or not, for a final settlement with me, as no longer indulgence can be given, by the public's obedient sert.

ISAAC PEARCE, Postrider.

September 20, 1794.

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WILL be sold, at public vendue, on the 14th day of October next, at the house of William Irwin, in Pittsburgh, Two Waggons, One Cart, a number of Waggon Horses and Geers, and One Yoke of Oxen. A reasonable credit will be given by

WILLIAM IRWIN,
JOSEPH ALEXANDER.

September 10, 1794.

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TWO Commissioners are to be elected for the County of Allegheny at the next General Election.—GEORGE ADAMS, of Pittsburgh, proposes himself a Candidate for that Office. He will be obliged for the suffrage of the Electors in his favor on the day of Election.

September 10, 1794.

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**NOTICE.**

IS hereby given, that at the next General Election, two Commissioners are to be elected in the county of Allegheny, for the ensuing year, and to prevent disputes, it is agreed upon, with the approbation of the Court of Common Pleas, in said county, that the highest in vote shall stand in place of John Irwin, whose time is expired, and the next highest in number shall stand in place of Alexander Craig, deceased.

JOHN IRWIN, ) Com-
JOHN WILKINS, ) missi-
ROB. BROTHERTON, ) oners

We are of opinion, that the method suggested by the Commissioners, is a proper one.

ALEXANDER ADDISON,
GEORGE WALLACE,
JOHN WILKINS, jun.
JOHN M'DOWELL.

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## *Fisher & Cole,*

BOOKSELLERS, BOOKBINDERS, and STATIONERS,

Three doors west of *Yates & Campbell's* Vendue Store, Market street, *Baltimore.*

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a *Book* and *Stationary Store* in Baltimore, and humbly solicit the patronage of a generous public, whose favors they will endeavour to merit. They are now afforted with Books on every subject in polite literature. Among the many valuable new publications they have now on hand are the following—

| | *Dolls.* | *Cts.* |
|---|---|---|
| Paine's works compleat in 1 vol. | 2 | |
| American Biography, 1st vol. to be continued | 1 | 50 |
| Moore's Travels, 2 vols. | 3 | 50 |
| Ditto Journal in France, 2 vols. | 1 | 75 |
| Morses Geography, elegant 2 vols | 4 | 50 |
| Ditto, sheep bound, | 3 | 50 |
| Ditto, abridged for use of schools | 1 | |

Pindar's works 2 vols. Compleat Letter Writer, Love and Gibson's Surveying, Williams Letters on the French Revolution——Also, Folio, Quarto, Royal, Octavo, and Duodecimo Bibles, school Books of all kind, a new edition of the common Prayer for the Protestant Episcopal Church, price from 6/6 to 35/. and a great variety of History, Divinity, Medicine, Philosophy, Chemistry, Novels, &c. &c. too numerous to be contained in an newspaper.

Orders from gentlemen in the country shall be carefully attended to—They expect in a few days a new and elegant edition of Steuben's Military Discipline, &c. with copper plates.

Now in the press, and speedily will be published, by *Fisher & Cole*, a pamphlet, entitled, *Prospect on War and Paper Currency*—the first American edition. By Thomas Paine, author of the Rights of Man, Common Sense, &c. &c.

Baltimore, July 15, 1794.

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**Brewers and Distillers**

can be supplied with any quantity of good HOPS, from one pound to two thousand weight, at the Brew-House in Washington, by

ALEXANDER FULTON.

August 14. 1794.

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WHEREAS *a report has been propagated by some ill disposed persons, that Captain Benjamin Lodge, a representative in General Assembly for the county of Westmoreland, was concerned with me in the land speculation, and that he had amassed large sums of money in consequence of it. I now in this public manner certify to the world, that the above is false and groundless, and that Captain Lodge never has been interested with me in any dealings, except what fees I have paid him as a deputy surveyor, and no more than the legal fee which the law entitles him to. I wrote a letter to Captain Lodge when in Philadelphia respecting my own private business, to which letter he wrote me an answer and I have it now in my possession; any person that is curious may view the contents of the letter by applying to me. I hope that every person on reading the above certificate will consider the report to be malicious, and without any just foundation.*

*JOSEPH CAMBELL.*

*Donegal Township, Sept. 9, 1794.*

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**Ten Dollars Reward.**

DESERTED on Friday the 5th instant, a soldier belonging to my detachment, named JOHN WATERS, by trade a blacksmith, 5 feet 8 inches and an half high, well proportioned, fair complexion, and short light coloured hair. He is frequently intoxicated, and when so speaks the German language fluently. His parents live in Winchester, Virginia, where he was inlisted by Capt. Heth.

Whoever secures said deserter in any jail, or delivers him to any recruiting officer of the United States army, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN POLHEMUS, Lieut.
3d U. S. S. L.

Fort Fayette, September 5, 1794.

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**Twenty Dollars Reward**

DESERTED on Wednesday the 17th instant, JAMES BERRY, a soldier belonging to my detachment, by trade a paper-maker, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well made, fair complexion, long brown hair with a foretop, his nose is remarkably large and crooked; he took with him all his regimentals. Also, deserted from the same detachment, on the 22d instant, JAMES BRYANT, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, dark complexion, brown hair, much marked with the small pox; he took with him all his regimentals. Whoever secures said deserters in any jail, or delivers them to any recruiting officer in the service of the United States, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either.

JOHN POLHEMUS, Lieut.
3d. U. S. S. L.

Fort Fayette, Sept. 24, 1794.

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THE subscriber informs the public and all France, that he has taken the well known and beautiful House formerly occupied by Mr. J. Tannehill, on the bank of the Monongahela river, for the benevolent purpose of entertaining the Travellers that may think proper to call on him.—*Here the weary may rest—the hungry feed, and those who thirst may quaff of the best.*

D. M'LANE.

Pittsburgh, 24th April, 1794.

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In my note to the public I mention'd good fare,
The WHALE and MONKEY will tell where we are.